

Re: The World Peace Congress, Copenhagen, Oct. 1986

Source: RK

Date: 20 Oct. 1986

The following report deals with the activities of the Ukrainian Peace Committee (UPC) prior to and during the WPC in Copenhagen. The UPC was set up by Prolog for this event, but not all the members of the UPC were from Prolog. The group comprised the following individuals:

Prolog staff: R.K., Jurij Majivsky, Vera Kaczmarczyk, Mykola Movchan, Alex Nepral, Natalia Pawlenko, Nadia Diuk.

London office: T.K.

Non-Prolog: Oles Cheren (New York), Oleh Leszczyszyn (London), Peter Murphy (London), Stefan Krywawych (London).

1. When Prolog was informed about the forthcoming WPC (about 4 months prior to the event) a proposal was submitted giving a general outline of what it intended to do during the WPC. At that time, the proposal emphasised bringing up the issue of Chernobyl, the war in Afghanistan, and that the intent of the UPC would be to work inside the WPC to have these issues raised inside.

This proposal was accepted and the UPC was formed with an address in London on its letterhead (168/10 King Street, London W60QU which is an accomodation address used by us). The UPC then proceeded to produce 2 stickers for distribution in Copenhagen: One about Afghanistan (a stop sign with the word stop, and the year 1979-19..? and Afghanistan crossing it. Another sticker was in Danish showing two hands with hammer and sickles releasing a peace dove and the inscription in Danish "World Peace Congress ??". Then the UPC produced a brochure entitled "Chornobyl and World Peace" and a statement from the UPC. As this was being worked on, the London "Headquarters" of the UPC applied directly to the Danish preparatory committee for participation in the Congress. An answer was received saying that the UPC had to apply through the British preparatory committee. This was done and the reply from the British group was to send in the enclosed applications directly to Copenhagen with the application fee, due to the late time. (see attached correspondence) This was also done, the money was sent by bank transfer directly to the account of the International Preparatory Committee. Copies of all these letters and the bank proof of transfer of funds were brought with us to Copenhagen). The two delegates named on the application were: Stephan KRYWAWYCH, a Ukrainian MD working in London, a member of the British END and Peter MURPHY, a British subject, non-Ukrainian also a member of the British END and head of the group called "U.K. USSR Trust Builders" a group in the UK which supports the Moscow Trust Group. Both of these persons are non witting. The UK-USSR Trustbuilders are linked to Sergei Batovrin in New York, who used to publish 'Return Address Moscow', collections of Trust documents and news in English. They have a good relationship with Cathy Fitzpatrick of Helsinki Watch and a group of peaceniks around the publication "Peace and Democracy

News, East and West" of New York. Another publication sympathetic to END, etc is called "Across Frontiers" of Berkeley, California.

Although Stefan Krywawych had always been active within END, he tended to be isolated from Ukrainians as a whole. This changed with the Chernobyl accident. Using this as a pretext, Ukrainians in London, at least, began to show an interest in END. T.K. attended the END 'Soviet Working Group' meeting with Stefan K. (It meets once a month in END offices) They seemed to have little initiative, and so were quite easy to convince about undertaking various new projects- including mailings to the USSR, mailings with pre-addressed Soviet envelopes inside the USSR and getting more involved in other issues such as helping the development of an anti-war movement against Afghanistan. On the question of Chernobyl it was relatively easy to convince them of the link between nuclear weapons and nuclear power.

At the END Conference on Chernobyl (July 1986) 200 pre-addressed envelopes were handed to participants with a message in Ukrainian inside for them to send. So they seemed receptive to this idea of increasing the information flow about the accident and improving communications. Stefan K. spoke at this Conference, which was received well and the text was broadcast by the BBC Russian service.

Initially Peter Murphy was disinterested in going to Copenhagen, but after we talked to him about what we planned- e.g. the formation of a UPC, gathering support from other independent peace groups, etc he slowly changed his mind. He stressed he could not go as END, because they boycotted WPC congresses. Although he could go with his UK-USSR Trustbuilders function, who tend to take up the more unofficial type of work sending people to E. Europe, etc. Peter was given a copy of T.K. article on the anti-war movement in the USSR which he has found interesting and thinks that END should get involved in this cause. They would like to meet Mykola Movchan when he is in England. In addition, increased interest on Afghanistan was evidenced by an article by Van Ter Laak, of Pax Christi, on his travels with the mujahideen. This appeared in END Journal, Oct-Nov. 86. We have also been told that the Trust group will shortly release a document against the Afghanistan war. This will be their first published comment on this subject.

RK met Peter after a long time of just Stefan/T.K. talking to him. He was introduced as someone from the NY office of a Ukrainian publishing house. Peter, as in general, was not very inquisitive. He was more concerned as to if his expenses during the congress would be covered! When TK/RK outlined the proposals of UPC activities he was impressed. In addition, his early lack of enthusiasm had been dampened because of the participation of Dutch and Danish END type groups in the Congress.

The first act of the UPC was to send a letter to Bishop Desmond Tutu and to Nelson Mandella of the ANC stating our support for the struggle against racism in South Africa.

At this time, a courier was dispatched to Moscow (an END member and worker) to meet with members of the Moscow Trust group, to bring them a copy of the UPC statement of purpose and to see if the Trust group would issue and

appeal to the WPC, and to propose that a UPC be established in the Ukrainian SSR. Sergei Svetushkin had travelled to Ukraine after the Chernobyl accident, and after our couriers left he travelled again to Ukraine to see about the establishment of a Ukrainian Trust branch, circulating the UPC statement. He was concerned about how much support Ukrainians in the West would give the group? But, beyond the question of a Ukrainian Trust group, the ability to collect data on Chernobyl would be an important consideration. The UPC statement was well received in Moscow with the understanding being that the Trust group will ask its members in Kiev to see about establishing a UPC there. Two appeals to the WPC were brought out by this courier: Trust Group to the WPC and Invalids Initiative Group on Chernobyl. Our courier also took 50 pre-addressed Soviet envelopes with Chernobyl leaflets. A copy of an article from The Observer is attached outlining a previous foray by END people on the question of Chernobyl. Again, they took 100 pre-addressed Soviet envelopes.

These two documents, and two other samizdat documents on Chernobyl, were translated into English and sent off to Copenhagen, to Boris WEIL, a former Soviet political prisoner living in Copenhagen with a request that Boris get them translated into Danish. We also gave these documents to contacts in Paris, Munich and London for their respective press.

Shortly thereafter, RK went to Paris to meet with a member of the Polish underground group KOS who came to France to attend a convention. It was agreed that KOS would send a statement to the WPC and that a courier would bring it to London prior to the Congress. Just prior to the Congress we were notified that the KOS statement could not be used because of certain "difficulties" in Poland.

Then RK went to Amsterdam to meet with people connected to the Bukovsky foundation (Robert Van Voren) and discuss with them the WPC. They said that they would not be involved directly, but a person connected with them, Jan MINKIEWICZ, a Pole who represents the Polish independent peace group FREEDOM AND PEACE would be going. RK and TK got in touch with Minkewicz and he agreed to get a statement from his group to the WPC. Minkewicz informed us that he would be going as a member of the Danish group "No to Nuclear Weapons" (NTA), an END type group in Denmark. A package of materials were left for JAN so he could become acquainted with us. This included UPC materials.

Thus far the UPC statement, on the eve of the Congress, had been endorsed by Moscow Trust group, KOS, Charter 77, Freedom and peace.

A meeting of the UPC group was then held in London. P. Murphy informed us that Yuriy and Olha MEDVEDKOV were in the West and efforts were being made to have them included in the Danish group where Minkewicz was. He also mentioned that Zdena TOMINA from Charter 77 was coming to Copenhagen, also as a member of the Danish group. Murphy said that these people would have their plane fares paid for to come to Copenhagen, but that they did not have any funds for printing literature or money to live in Copenhagen (except Tomina whose hotel was being paid for by the Charter 77 Foundation in Sweden and Medvedkov if they come, will have their hotel paid for). The UPC agreed to help in some limited way in helping them live in Copenhagen and agreed to pick up the tab for printing Charter 77 and Freedom and Peace

and Trust group literature on the spot. The idea being that UPC would have more legitimacy if it were a part of the overall independent peace groups such as TRust/Charter 77/Freedom and Peace.

On Thursday, 9 Oct. RK and TK left London for Copenhagen. There they began printing the literature which would be needed on the spot. A "Welcome to the Peace Congress" brochure was written and printed at this time (2,000 copies) the UPC position paper in both English and Danish was produced (500 copies) a statement by Mykola MOVCHAN, a former Soviet soldier from Afghanistan who defected to the Afghan freedom fighters and is presently with Prolog (and a member of the UPC) was produced in both English and Danish). This advance team of TK and RK met with Boris WEIL who supplied them with the names of sympathetic journalists in the Danish press. They also went to the Police station and city hall, applied for permission to give out leaflets, collect signatures under a petition for the duration of the Congress. This was obtained without any problems. The police were sympathetic to anti-Congress activities. TK and RK brought with them to Copenhagen various literature as well: Voice of Solidarity (special on Chornobyl), European Liaison Group on Chornobyl, L'Alternative (special issue on Ukraine), Soviet Nationality Survey (special on Chornobyl), END Journal, various xeroxes: Chornobyl and Opposition (Soviet Analyst), 2 Ukrainian samizdat docs. on Chornobyl, Trust appeal to congress, Charter 77 to congress, Freedom and Peace to congress, 2 Invalids Initiative Group samizdat docs. on Chornobyl. Finally, we had 2000 UPC brochures: "Chornobyl and World Peace" and 2000 "Welcome to the WPC" leaflets.

Plus around 50 Polish books were given to us by the head of the Copenhagen Solidarity office, Viktor Drukier, which we distributed to Polish delegates. In addition, around 10 Ukrainian books and 5 Russian books were given to the Poles, plus 20 Russian-language books on Afghanistan to the Soviet delegation. Two Hundred envelopes were sent to Ukraine during the congress, half from the Bella Centre, with a Ukrainian text of the UPC statement.

At this time, TK and RK met with some of the local people involved in anti-Afghan war activities, primarily with a Danish group called LISA which seems to be controlled by a group called the Communist Workers Party (KAP) a pro-Maoist group. LISA consists of different political factions and individuals and they told the UPC advance team that they would like to hold a press conference about Afghanistan which would feature Movchan. The UPC agreed and supplied them copies of Movchan's statement.

RK/TK met Viktor Drukier from the local Solidarity with Solidarity office. He promised to cooperate with us, and in fact attended the demonstrations, helped us leaflet the congress on Wednesday morning and was a member of our panel on the press conference on Wednesday.

On the 11th of October, the UPC contingent from the UK arrived. They were involved in pre-congress activity, contacting the press about the Movchan press conference (which was to be held on the 14th) and in running around to print shops, hiring typewriters etc. During the morning RK/TK had gone to the Bella Centre to check it. We managed to acquire two delegates packages, which were useful for the programme inside, kept secret until then. As there was so little security we decided to bring more literature

back with us and stuff the delegates packages with other materials. Unfortunately when we returned the security was greater and we were unable to do this. On Sunday afternoon most people from the UPC had arrived and we held a meeting to determine activities for the following week.

On the 12th of Oct. Murphy and Krywawych went to the Bella Center (where the WPC was to be held) and attempted to register as members of the UPC. They were met by Peter HANSON, a member of the International Preparatory Committee who told them that their names cannot be found on the computer print out of the list of registered delegates. Murphy and Krywawych insisted that further checks be made. Hanson came back and stated that the UPC did not follow procedure and did not register through the British preparatory committee as they should have done and therefore they cannot be accepted as a delegation. They (the UPC delegates) returned to the hotel and were given copies of the letters between the UPC and the British Pre. committee and returned to the Bella Center where they confronted Hansen again. Hansen had, by this time, found the UPC letters himself and said that the matter of the UPC would have to be discussed by the International Prep. committee.

Murphy and Krywawych returned and phone calls were made to the newspaper INFORMATION explaining this incident. The next day INFORMATION published a story about the UPC being excluded.

Peter/Stefan/TK went to see Julian Isherwood at the International Press Centre and he promised to do an article about the UPC for the Daily Telegraph. This appeared on Thursday.

The International Press Centre and Danish Parliament (both MP's and the press) were given statements, brochures and information each day.

Mykola Movchan began preparing placards against the occupation of Afghanistan and one banner in Danish: "NO MORE HIROSHIMAS! NO MORE CHERNOBYLS! FOR A NUCLEAR FREE UKRAINE!" These were used on Wednesday's and Friday's demonstrations.

On the 13th and 14th the Inter. Prep. Committee had still not decided the fate of the UPC delegation. By this time, the rest of the UPC group arrived from the US. On the evening of the 13th and 14th some members of the group went and registered as journalists, others were involved in sticking up stickers in the vicinity of the Bella Center. It was decided that since the UPC would most likely not be admitted to the Congress as a separate delegation, it would be important to call a press conference for the 15th together with the Czech's, the Poles, Medvedkov and Movchan. Part of the group was then utilized to prepare for this press conference. On the 14th, the Movchan press conference was held at the Christianshauus Beboerhus. The following day, stories about him appeared in the major Danish press. It was clear that he was a member of the UPC and he came to Copenhagen to present the case of Afghanistan to the delegates.

On the 15th, the opening day of the WPC members of the UPC were standing outside the Bella Center. They were handing out a four page leaflet "Welcome to the World Peace Congress" (made to look like an official publication on the cover, but inside it had a photo of Soviet soldiers standing around a tank with the caption "The Soviet Peace Delegation",

bogus letters to the Soviet Peace delegation were on page two and the UPC statement of purpose was on page 4. This leaflet created a bit of a stir. Many found it very funny, the Soviets were visibly upset with it. The other handout on the 15th was the booklet about Chernobyl prepared by the UPC prior to the Congress. Around 100 Ukrainian-language UPC statements were given to Soviet delegates as they disembarked off their coaches. Other members of the UPC were circulating among delegates outside collecting signatures under a petition which called for Ukraine to be proclaimed a nuclear free zone and that all Soviet rockets be removed from Ukraine. On the 15th, many people were signing the petition without reservation.

After the initial literature distribution between 8-11am (which was noticed by the security guards immediatly) part of the UPC group went back to the Absalon Hotel (which was the headquarters of the group) for a press conference at 1400 hrs. During this mornings distribution around 800 "Welcome" leaflets and 1000 UPC brochures were given to delegates. There we found out that a demonstration had taken place during the opening of the Congress and that the Congress organizers were placing the blame for this demo on the UPC. (RK and TK knew in advance from George Millar of the NTS, that they would be trying to do things inside the Congress, but not specifically what). At our meeting with Miller on Monday evening he was very secretive and refused to let on about his activities. This demonstration was immediatly condemned in private and a statement was prepared for the press conference stating that none of the people or groups taking part in the UPC were responsible for this and that they denounced it). The demonstration by G. Miller and company backfired as most delegates began chanting "No More CIA". In addition, the Congress organisers wanted any excuse to stop UPC attending and so they tried to pin the blame for the demo on UPC.

The press conference of the UPC was attended by about 20 journalists and widely reported in the Danish press the following day and the day after. The panel included: Viktor Drukier (Copenhagen Solidarity), Jan Minkiewicz (Freedom and Peace), Yurij and Olga Medvedkov, Stefan Krywawych (UPC), Peter Murphy (UK-USSR Trustbuilders), Zdena Tomina (Charter 77) and Mykola Movchan. The panel was quite high-powered and the journalists were impressed. The entire panel criticised the G. Miller demo. It was clear that the UPC were seen to be a serious group by factor of the people they were associated with. In addition, the UPC statement was very harsh towards the Congress organisers and the press picked up on this. On Wednesday evening a demo took place at the Bella Centre attended by various groups opposed to the congress. For the next few nights stickers were plastered on Soviet and East European coaches and cars at the Bella Centre and next to their hotels.

On the 16th the UPC was busy in printing up statements from Charter 77 the Polish group Freedom and Peace and the Moscow Trust Group. These were taken into the Congress by Tomina and Minkewicz and the Medvedkov's. 200 seperate "Delegates packets" were prepared by the UPC, made to look like authentic congress materials, and distributed both inside the Bella Center and outside. These packets were readily taken and contained Chernobyl samizdat, the journals Voice of Solidarity/SOviet Nationality Survey, UPC brochure and a number of statements from other independent peace groups.

On the 16th, the UPC still had not gotten a reply from the Inter. Prep. Committee on its status. (At the Press Conference it was revealed to the press that the UPC money had been taken by the Congress and yet its delegates were not being allowed in, Krywawych stated that the UPC would have to take legal measures to prevent itself from being defrauded). At this point the Danish Socialist People's Party approached the UPC and said that they would be willing to allow our delegates into their delegation as guests (with the right to speak at different sessions). It was agreed that if the Party agreed, our people would be able to register on the 17th. By the evening of the 16th the agreement was finalized. Concurrently with this other UPC members were still gathering signatures under petitions, others were involved in book distribution to delegates from Poland and other bloc nations, some were inside the Congress as journalists following events, meeting people and gathering addresses and data about the delegates for future use by the UPC. 200 further false delegate packages and loose literature were taken into the congress, as well as into the Youth Hostel adjoining the Bella Centre where many delegates were staying.

It is important to mention that on the 16th in the morning the press coverage contained numerous stories about the UPC as well as about the NTS demonstration at the opening ceremony.

On the 16th Tomina, Minkiewicz and the Medvedkov's spoke at different sessions of the Congress. The response they had from many delegates was positive (while the Soviet bloc delegations tried to respond to their charges). At their sessions they received applause from about 2/3 of those present at the sessions.

On the 17th Murphy and Krywawych registered as delegates, being brought in by a representative of the Socialist People's party. They spoke on the 17th in different sessions. By the 17th the word was put out to the Third World delegates not to sign our petition. Prior to this most Third World delegates readily signed (the petition gatherers were told to concentrate on Third World people and thus establish links to them). The Indian delegation can serve as an example of what took place. On the 15th and 16th the Indians, most of whom read English, readily signed the petition, on the 17th they were avoiding us. At one place, Indians were ready to sign and were told by one of their leaders not to. Another Indian grabbed the petition sheet away from our person and tore it up. This same type of tactic was adopted by another Third World delegate who tried to take away the petition from one of our people, but was unable to do so. In a different incident, one of the official Kabul Afghan representatives signed the petition - then he was told, in Russian, to remove his name from this petition and came back, apologized and crossed his name out. (this incident was related to the press with photocopies of the crossed out name on the 18th). Most of the official Polish delegates came up to us (some to sell different items they had brought with them in order to get hard currency) when asked to sign, they were very apologetic and said that they would, but are not allowed to. Although Polish youth delegates signed.

On Friday Stefan and TK went to see the Social Democratic youth about the UPC problems. They had attended our press conference on Wednesday where they had interviewed Movchan. Now they were interested in the UPC and its difficulties, which they would write up within a long article surveying the

entire congress. We gave them UPC press statements and our correspondence with the Congress organisers to show that we had followed procedure.

On the 17th a group of Afghans arrived from Pakistan to attend the Sakharov Hearings. This created press interest and on the 18th there were a number of stories about them arriving in Copenhagen. We were approached by the Sakharov Committee to work with them and we told them that it would be no problem for Movchan to speak at their hearings on the 18th and 19th. The idea of holding this Sakharov tribunal about Afghanistan was very good, for it seems, in retrospect, that press attention around the UPC was lessening by the end of the week. In addition, the fact that the Tribunal was held in the same hotel as the Soviet delegation made it easier to distribute literature there.

It is important to note here that at the UPC press conference on the 15th, a statement was distributed by the UPC - "An Open Letter To the Delegates from the African National Congress" calling on the ANC to take a stand on the question of having the UPC admitted. The ANC never answered this Open Letter, but on the 17th a member of the delegation from Zimbabwe spoke and said that the USSR is being accused of being an imperialist power, but it is not, it has never colonized Zimbabwe and besides, the USSR supplied Zimbabwe with arms and grenades so that they can shoot their way to peace and freedom.

On Friday inside the Congress three Danish peaceniks unfurled a banner on Afghanistan. The UPC took part in the demonstration outside the Bella Centre, where Movchan spoke through loudspeakers in Russian and English so that people inside the congress must have heard it.

On the 18th the Sakharov Hearings began and on the 19th there was good press coverage of the conference. On the 20th Movchan spoke at the Sakharov Hearings and from reports the UPC person filed from inside, he was very well received, individual interviews were taken by a Turkish newspaper, some Middle Eastern press interviewed him as well as some Danish and one Swedish paper. Unfortunately, most of the delegation left on the 19th, too early to see the press from the 20th.

On the 18th there was a press conference held by both the UPC (at 1400 in the Hotel Absalon) and the Danish No to Nuclear Weapons group inside the Bella Center. The UPC press conference was poorly attended. The AP came, the RL/RFE person came and the Reuters person came. Then in the middle of it, the TASS person came. He asked Krywawych some questions and began a debate with us about Afghanistan. We told him in response to his statement that the USSR did not invade Afghanistan, but was invited in that this was true, but that the person inviting them in was Amin, the then president of Afghanistan, unfortunately, the next day he was shot by the Soviets for being a CIA agent; therefore, this is the first case in history where the CIA invited the Soviet Army to invade a country. This confused the TASS man a bit and soon after he left. They took two press packages with all our literature as well as four Russian books on Afghanistan. Tass (and the Soviets) were obviously interested very much in the UPC and the Medvedkovs.

A copy of the petition is attached of names collected over the course of four days under difficult conditions. We were not allowed to stand next to

the entrance of the congress after the organisers complained. In addition, the Soviets were visibly very upset at us stealing their propoganda by asking delegates to sign their support for a "Nuclear Free Ukraine". This petition was signed by people from the Third World, western world and some from socialist countries.

At the press conference in the Bella Center, the representatives of the unofficial Peace Groups were present (Tomina, Medvedkov, Minkiewicz and Krywawych). The TASS man came, as did a British Communist reporter and some other East Bloc reporters and the conference turned into a confrontation between them and the unofficial representatives, with the Western reporters standing on the side watching the confrontation. Afterwards, at a UPC party the press said that this was the best press conference they had ever attended, that the unofficial representatives "swept the floor with the Eastern bloc journalists".

On the 19th the UPC wound up its activities (with the exception of Movchan who stayed on for the Sakharov conference).

Re: AFTERACTION ASSESSMENT OF THE COPENHAGEN WPC AND UPC ACTIVITIES

Date: 20 Oct. 1986

Prepared by RK

The activities of the Ukrainian Peace Committee (UPC) at the World Peace Congress (WPC) were successful. A well organized group of about 12 activists, supported by a few local supporters and a few East Europeans from other groups, were able to peacefully disrupt a Congress planned by the USSR at a high cost (\$ 5 million). The costs incurred by the UPC were about \$25,000. But this amount included various funds for non-UPC people and activities, which we did not realise we would have to undertake.

The Congress was meant to promote Soviet foreign policy, especially within the European left and Peace groups. This they did not achieve. Most of the non-Soviet supported Peace groups boycotted the Congress. Some went, some were very helpful in helping to discredit the Soviets. If the Soviet intention was to move the World Peace Council from Finland to Denmark, thus trying to give it legitimacy, it seems that this has failed. It might be safe to assume that the Soviets will hesitate before attempting to hold one of these Congresses in a NATO country again.

The tactic of the UPC was to gain credibility within the Peace movement and come into the WPC as a bona fide group. Its position had to be a balanced one - not an anti-Soviet group only, but one critical of the West in some respects as well. It was decided that the UPC would try to enter the Congress and influence Third World delegates inside about such questions as Afghanistan and Chernobyl; while at the same time try and insure that the press would print its positions why it is against the WPC. To this end, the UPC allied itself with such groups as the Danish Socialist People's Party, the Danish No To Nuclear Weapons group and in some way to the END. Meanwhile in London, CND hacks (the Stalinist, pro-congress people) were spreading the rumour that UPC was an "END FRONT" and that END had "accepted CIA money". The congress organisers must have turned to these guys for information because by Thursday they knew of both Peter M. and Stefan K. backgrounds. END in fact had boycotted the congress, whilst CND had only sent groups from Scottish and Welsh CND.

This tactic seemed to pay off in Copenhagen. The only major stumbling bloc was the demonstration on the first and last plenary session of the Congress by the NTS Russian group led by Mr. George Millar. This demonstration was totally counter-productive and was used against the UPC to try and discredit us as a "group of crazies" by the KGB. In the future Mr. Millar should be asked by different people not to participate in such conferences or in the very least that he restrict himself to productive actions. They had no literature to distribute and no real position or groups to work with. Yet in phone conversations with Miller in London afterwards he claims that they distributed "25,000" pieces of literature inside the congress and with Soviets and that the Soviets are angry at the NTS doing all this work! Yet nobody has ever seen any of the literature they were supposed to have distributed?

In my opinion, the UPC should not be allowed to dissolve itself now that the WPC is ended. At the Copenhagen Congress it received very good press, its actions were accepted by the more reasonable members of the Peace movement from Western Europe and it generally had support from many Third World groups. UPC brought to attention of the press, public and delegates the issue of Chornobyl, Afghanistan and the link between peace and freedom in the Soviet bloc. All of these issues visibly irritated the Soviets who did not like their monopolisation of the term "peace" be taken from them!

The UPC, with headquarters in London, should, in my estimation and in the estimation of the group present in Copenhagen, continue into the future. There is a pressing need for a Ukrainian Peace Committee which can work within the broad spectrum of the West European and Third World Peace and liberation movements. It should not be a "rich group" but have enough support to be able to publish a 4 page tabloid size newspaper 4 times a year, to travel to different conferences in Western Europe, Asia and Africa and conduct interventions similar to the intervention in Copenhagen.

The following projects should be considered for FY 1987 by the UPC:

1. Publication of a 4 page newspaper quarterly dealing with such issues as nuclear plants in Ukraine, ecological problems in Ukraine, the basing of Soviet missiles in Ukraine, the declaration of Ukraine as a nuclear free zone and related topics. It should also publish samizdat against the Afghanistan war, and encourage talk of an anti-war "movement" inside the USSR.
2. Establishing a network of UPC groups in France, West Germany and in the Scandinavian countries which would in turn seek links to the peace movements in their respective countries (to the Greens in West Germany etc.)
3. Attending some West European Peace conferences in order to establish the legitimacy of the UPC and show its continuity after Copenhagen.
4. Beginning to establish a presence in the Third World, particularly in India where Soviet propaganda is very intensive. The Indian project would seek ties to those Indian groups (within the trade union movement or within the truly non-aligned peace groups) in order to counteract the Soviet propaganda offensive in India. In India the UPC would try and publish a journal dealing with the situation in the USSR and East Europe, a journal which would deal with questions of peace, nuclear issues as well as national discrimination towards the non-Russian nationalities. At the same time, the UPC would attempt to do some literature distribution in Ukrainian and Russian to Soviet travellers in India.
5. As per our previous suggestions to the Moscow Trust Group- establish a UPC in Ukraine. This would require END type groups in western Europe to help in the sending in, and bringing out, of materials on Chornobyl, Afghanistan, nuclear weapons, etc.
6. Overall our involvement with peace groups as the UPC would push the Ukrainian (and related questions) into areas it otherwise to date has not appeared. We would de-couple some of Moscow's propaganda slogans and use

them ourselves, involving the peace groups in more anti-soviet projects than they otherwise would become involved in.

The UPC project would be administered by Prolog in order to keep overhead costs at a minimal (there would be no need to purchase expensive printing and typesetting equipment, there would be no need to open new office space or hire new personnel).

The proposed budget for FY 1987 for the UPC would be:

Printing costs:	\$ [
Travel costs:	\$:	
Travel expenses:	\$	
phone, mail	\$]
Activities at conferences:	\$ []
Indian project:	\$ []
TOTAL COST:	\$ []

In addition to the above activities in Western Europe and the Third World, the UPC would seek to establish relationships with individual Peace activists in the West who would be willing to visit the USSR and do book distribution (take into Ukraine literature dealing with Chernobyl etc.) This would supplement our book distribution efforts using totally new people.